

MASON'S
O.K. SAUCE,
O.K. PICKLES,
MANGO CHUTNEY,
WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE,
MUSTARD SAUCE,
TOMATO KETCHUP.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1842

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

Have YOU tried the
\$130 Smith \$130
MOTOR WHEEL
It can be attached to
any ordinary Cycle.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.
Phone 27

No. 18,684 號四十八百五千八百一第 日四十二月十年巳丁 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31st, 1927. 六拜禮 號八月二十年六國民華中 PRICE \$3 PER COPY.

INTIMATIONS
GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 50 lbs. net.
SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
General Managers

BRITISH PILSENER BEER
ALLSOPP'S
BURTON-ON-TRENT

SOLE AGENTS:
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 75.

NEW CARTRIDGES.

JUST ARRIVED.

FIRST-CLASS DUMFRIES AMMUNITION
CAN SPORTING CARTRIDGES—
12, 16, and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of
Chilled Shot.

These Cartridges made of the finest damp
proof material, steel lined inside with brass
casing 1/2" deep on the outside, are especially
made to withstand the effects of damp
climate and are second to none for reliability
in the field.

We have also received a consignment of
R.S.A. Air Rifles.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

(1168)

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging
Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

Telephone 1819.

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " 10 "
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11.30 " " 12.45 p.m.	" " 15 "
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NIGHT CARS.	
3.30 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.	Every Half Hour
1.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	Every Quarter Hour
SUNDAYS.	
7.30 a.m.	First Car at 12 Midnight
8.00 " " 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
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NEW MODEL
MOUTRIE PIANOSRepresenting the highest degree of
perfection in artistic construction,

combined with the embodiment

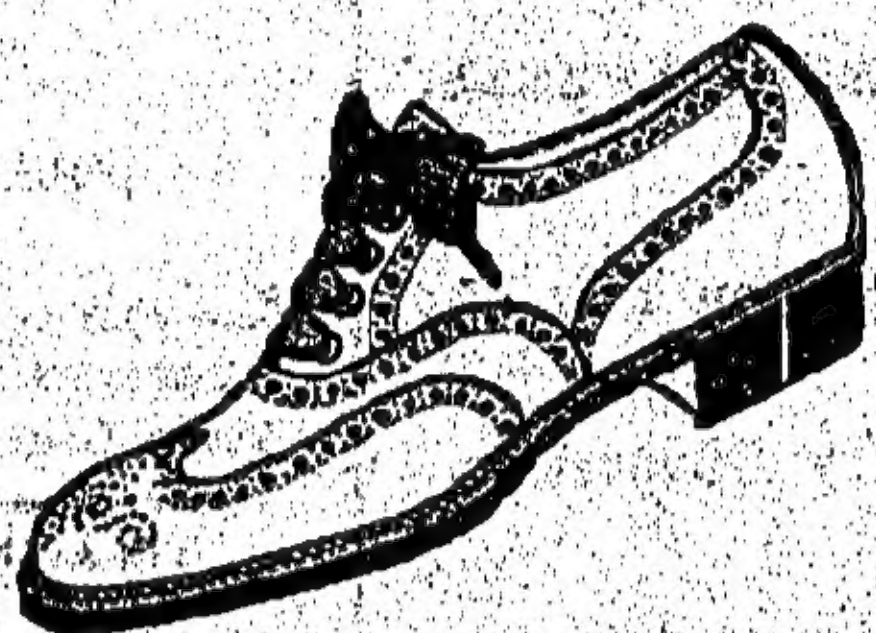
of forty years' experience.

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FIVE YEARS.

CASH OR EASY TERMS.

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.



Here is a Shoe which is built for solid comfort. Every part of it is made of finest materials. It fits, wears and looks well, and will ensure perfect foot-comfort to the man who wears it. Stocked in a light weight for ordinary wear, also Heavy weight for Golf or Walking.

Call and examine it at—

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Men's Wear Specialists,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

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LA MINERVA

CIGAR FACTORY.

ESTABLISHED 1883.

LA MINERVA CIGARS BEINA VICTORIA CIGARS

have that purity and fragrance that appeal to all smokers, and with all the experience and wisdom gained in the manufacture of cigars for over thirty years, it is not to be wondered at that these cigars are so popular.

covered with the finest

Sumatra Leaf

\$7.50 per 100 duty paid.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

GRAND
BOXING TOURNAMENTUNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE POLICE RESERVE,
AT THE CITY HALL.

On MONDAY, 10th December, Commencing 9.15 p.m. sharp.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of H.E. Hon. Mr. CLAUDE SEYMOUR, C.M.G. (Officer Administering the Government), H.E. Major-General VENTURA, G.O.C., Commodore H. G. G. BARTLEMAN, R.N., H.E. the Chief Justice (Sir WILLIAM REES DAVIES, K.C.) and H.E. the Police Judge (Mr. GOMPERTZ).

EXTRA SPECIAL 15-ROUND CONTEST:

L. S. H. ATKINSON, R.N. v. YOUNG AHEARN, R.N.
For the Middleweight Championship of the Colony.6 ROUND LIGHT HEAVYWEIGHT CONTEST:
G.N.R. EMBLETON, R.A. v. STO. BARCLAY, R.N.6 ROUND LIGHTWEIGHT CONTEST:
CH. STO. LEE, R.N. v. SPR. SMITH, R.E.6 ROUND BANTAMWEIGHT CONTEST:
CPL. STUBBS, Mdx. Reg. v. STO. JAMES, R.N.6 ROUND BANTAMWEIGHT CONTEST:
STO. WELSH, R.N. v. PTE. ROLFE, Mdx. Reg.6 ROUND LIGHTWEIGHT CONTEST:
A. B. DONNAHUE, R.N. v. SPR. LEWIN, R.E.6 ROUND CONTEST:
STO. PETTY OFFICER HARRIS, R.N. v. SEAMAN DAVIS.

Referee: Mr. W. S. BARRY.
Time Keepers: Mr. J. P. AND Mr. A. R. ALLAN.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.

PRICES \$5, \$3, \$2, & \$1.
Members of H.M. Regular Forces half-price to \$2 and \$1 Seats.

PROCEEDS IN AID OF WAR CHARITIES.

HEROIC JOKES

THE BRITISH SOLDIER'S SENSE
OF HUMOUR

Even after two years of war the British soldier remains very baffling to all but his own countrymen. Those very tales that we tell of him with most pride, and in particular those tales of Cockney humour, that perpetual effish humour which makes fun of war, which is always ready to be reminded by it of something common-place, are those tales which other people find most baffling.

A foreigner from a neutral country told the writer that he could not understand battalions kicking footballs as they went forward to the attack, still less could he understand our admiration for it, or the ceremony with which one of those footballs had been preserved. He was not a stupid man. He knew a little of England, but he could not get it out of his head that the incident had something to do with an ill-timed and insane reverence for the game of football. He could not see that, in fact, it had nothing to do with football at all, but was the very key to everything that he could not understand about the English character in war. But if the neutral was content with such a guess, he has not seen the first of July come to realize that there is something behind them which is worth understanding, some genuine and spiritual thing, if only he could come at what it is.

The French character in war could never be misunderstood like the English, just because of that touch of Oryans which it has in its great moments, that magnificence, that consciousness of its great moments. All the world understands and loves the beau geste in war, and there are many in our own ranks who are not aware of it. All the world is thrilled by the story of the pipers who marched on the trench parapet to play his pipes to his shaken company. That is your beau geste, heroic, extravagant, understood by all the world. But all the world does not see the beau geste in kicking a football.

It is this effish humour, the deliberate delight, the foreigner takes it to be of what he could consider the opposite of the beau geste, which puzzles him. He does not understand the excellent, the pure Cockney humour of the soldier who, as his platoon pushed up through the communication trench just before an attack called out "This way to the early door." It is easy to miss what is admirable in that and in a hundred other things. The jokes of the bill and the camp are easy to understand. The Grande Armée itself had its jokes round the bivouac fires. It is these jokes at the very moments of crisis that are baffling. They delight us even more than the beau geste of war. But on others the reminiscence of a theatre crush as one goes up to the attack, the kicking off a football across No Man's Land under machine gun fire, the calling of a battle "short" has the same baffling effect as irreverence in church. It argues an insensibility.

That is why to the German mind the British soldier appears as either much less or much more than a man; when what it does mean is simply that he had succeeded in remaining a man, something which the Germans conspicuously showed in their first triumph and are beginning now to show in their defeat, that they cannot remain. That is the key to these inexplicable stories of the British soldier and the inexplicable value that we set on them. Each one of them, delights us because it is so much evidence of that which is his great moral strength in his shock of war, his obstinate determination through its horrors, its fears, its excitement and even its glories, to remain himself, to be what he was in the streets of his own town.

And so he sings the same songs, he makes the same jokes, he kicks the same football as in his own town, and he does these things in the very heat of war. He delights in them though to others they seem unworthy of war, because he delights in being always himself. In war to persist on that and to succeed in it is a place among the tales of the heroes and the early door, which every Cockney has made whenever he has been in a crowd, becomes in the circumstances of the trench an heroic joke.

There is a soldier in a certain line regiment, long since invalided home, who in the earlier days of the war was known in his company for always having some piece of extravagance, some story, some reason, some time, that is, that he could suddenly along a trench. He could always catch the attention of his comrades for that moment which was enough to ease the stretched nerves. His platoon commander said of him afterwards that he had appealed to him many times, at such crises for a joke and always found him ready. Those jokes were beau geste, though they will never find a place among tales of the heroes and were only understood by those who laughed at them.

It has been said by both sides, and said truly, that this war is a war of nerves. We have seen in a hundred captured German letters how men write when they have lost the power to raise their heads under the weight of circumstances. And we see in a hundred stories of our own troops how men with a joke can drive the power of circumstances away. In a war that is a war of nerves those men will endure who have the secret of remaining steadfastly themselves through all circumstances. That is why the story of the early door is heroic, why that piece of bathos is worth a dozen beau gestes. The Germans would have said of that man that he had not the soul of a soldier, that war could not inspire him. We know that it means that he could go into battle with the same even nerves, cheerful heart that he went into a theatre, and men who can go into battle so will endure.

It is a bad business for Germany that she has no real mellow sense of humour left. Kultur has withered it out of existence. One of the Allies' greatest assets is that the British and the French sense of humour is never keener, stronger, more mellow to-day than it was in 1914.

FAIR EASTERN MEN AND
THE WARMAJOR F. W. THICKNESSE, R.A.,
D.S.O.

We regret to learn from a recent Home mail that Major F. W. Thicknesse, R.A., D.S.O., died of wounds on October 10th. When the war broke out Major Thicknesse was then a Lieutenant, was stationed in Hongkong and was attached to the General Staff, in which capacity he acted for some time as a censor of the Press. He was promoted to the rank of Captain before he left Hongkong for the Front, which he reached in May, 1916. He had commanded his battery of heavy guns for about 18 months. He was twice mentioned in dispatches and was awarded the D.S.O. last May.

Major Thicknesse was the elder son of Mr. Prandley Thicknesse, rector of St. George's, Hanover Square, was a scholar of Winchester and passed second into Woolwich. He was 31 years of age.

2ND LIEUT. C. H. L. SYMONS.

We deeply regret to report, says the N.C. Daily News, that information has been received that 2nd Lieut. C. H. L. Symons, 5th Royal Fusiliers, was killed in action on November 20th.

Mr. Symons, who was the elder son of Mr. C. J. F. Symons, of Shanghai, went Home for service nearly two years ago, having previously served in the Machine-Gun Corps and the Royal Fusiliers. He was sent to France, where, in October last year, he was wounded. After a spell in hospital, Mr. Symons went again to the front and he gave up his life in the recent brilliant victory on the western front.

The deceased officer, who was born in Ningpo in 1886 and educated at Trent College, was much esteemed in Shanghai both in business and sporting circles. He was in the employ of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. for about twelve years, and beside being a volunteer was a member of the Victoria Fire Company. Much sympathy will be extended to his parents, who have now lost both their sons in the war. 2nd Lieut. F. C. Symons, of the Machine-Gun Corps, having died of wounds received in action in September, 1916.

A cable has been received in Shanghai saying that Capt. G. A. Turner, 10th Yorks, formerly of Messrs. Ibbert & Co., was badly wounded on October 4th, and was in the Red Cross Hospital at Rouen, with his right arm badly broken, three wounds in his left arm, one toe gone, and his head wounded. The doctor gave every hope of his final recovery, but said that it must be many weeks before he could be moved to England.

Information has now been received from the War Office in London with reference to Mr. F. A. Graham, son of Mrs. Graham, of Yokohama, who was for some months fighting on the western front, and of whom nothing had been heard since the July of last year. The Japan Gazette says the following cable has been received: "Regret to inform you death of Acting Sergeant F. A. Graham, Middlesex Regiment, presumed to have taken place on or since July 1st, 1916." War Office.

THE MACAO OPIUM FARM.

We have received the following further particulars from our Macao correspondent:

The highest tender was that of Fochan Ma-kong and Sio-fat, managers of the firm Tai Bong & Co. Under the terms of the new contract the farmer is allowed to import only 500 chests of opium per annum, divided as follows:—

10 chests for local consumption and 240 chests for re-export to places where the trade is legal. The full list of tenders was as follows:—	
Chan Chow-in	\$4,322,100
Ip Sen	3,600,000
Lai Siu	3,400,000
Yong Ki	2,700,000
King Seng & Co.	2,444,400
Ke Kai and Lipio	2,400,000
Lai Siu	2,300,000
Sia Tang	2,051,100
Chan Cheung-Pang	1,888,800
Lui Beng	1,750,000
Ti Kan	1,585,000
Liu Lam	1,299,940
Cheong Foe Cheong-cheng	1,376,000
Chao Seng and Sio Un	1,266,000
Ung Heung-sau	1,256,000
Foe Ch'ün, Ma Kong and Sio-fat	1,676,000

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

F.M.C.A. DIVISION.

Friday, 14th inst.—
8 p.m. Parade for inspection; full marching order. Baggage for Camp to be sent to Divisional Headquarters not later than 8 p.m.

Saturday, 15th inst.—
10.30 a.m. Fall in at Headquarters for Camp; full marching order.

SATTEWOPIN DIVISION.
Monday, 10th inst.—
4.30 p.m. Recruit drill.

Wednesday, 12th inst.—
2.30 p.m. Band practice.

Thursday, 13th inst.—
4.30 p.m. Recruit drill.

Saturday, 15th inst.—
2.30 p.m. Band practice.

gusma's company division.
Thursday, 12th inst.—
1.30 p.m. Band practice.

Friday, 14th inst.—
4.30 p.m. Squad and stretcher drill.

Monday, 10th inst.—
4.30 p.m. First Aid Class.

Tuesday, 11th inst.—
1.30 Squad drill.

Thursday, 13th inst.—
4.30 p.m. First Aid Class.

Friday, 14th inst.—
1.30 Squad drill.

VICTORIA DIVISION.
On duty at the H.K.D.C. Camp.
(84) E. RAJAPPA.
District Supt. in Charge of District.
Hongkong, December 8th, 1917.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CO-OPERATION v. COMPETITION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]]

Sir,—In your article "Co-operation v. Competition," which appeared in your issue of Saturday last, some ideas are advanced which, I think, will not be generally accepted. For instance, it is asserted that "it is becoming more and more evident that in modern industry it is necessary to create a demand for goods."

It would be interesting to learn what arguments can be found to support this peculiar idea. For many years it has been my constant desire to demand more goods, but my great difficulty has been to obtain an increased supply. I find from experience that my supply is limited to my income, which is also the measure of my demand, and it appears to me that this is a difficulty common to the great masses of men. Very few men are well supplied with the good things of life as they would like to be. There appears to be no limit to the desire for goods. What people require is a larger and cheaper supply, and a more equitable distribution. What the manufacturer requires to do is not to try to create a demand for goods but to study the nature of the demand that exists and produce as quickly and cheaply as possible a corresponding supply. In the past it was complained that some British manufacturers tried in the foreign market to create a demand for goods that were not wanted, while German manufacturers considered the demand that existed and produced a supply for it, with the result that the German goods were sold while the British goods remained unsold. The only possible method of increasing the demand for goods is to increase the ability to give something in exchange for them, i.e., to increase the supply. With increased incomes the demand increases automatically. Put to the test of either experience or reason, I think the old idea of the Manchester school would stand better than this new idea of the necessity for creating a demand for goods. State interference in the days of Cobden and Bright meant restriction on the production and exchange of goods, but no free-trader would deny that the State could assist production and exchange by promoting education, improving roads, widening canals, dredging rivers, and harbours, and otherwise removing obstacles, whether natural or State-made, that obstruct or restrict the free play of individual effort. The contention of the Free-traders is that whether State interference is desirable or undesirable depends on whether it extends or restricts individual liberty, and I submit that no new science of economics, no accumulation of statistics, no German experiences, no new trade theories, no war experiences can furnish arguments to refute that contention. Individuals, without any inducement or encouragement from the State, if they have liberty, trade of their own free will as far as trade aids them to obtain a better supply for their wants. And this is as far as it is desirable to trade.

There are some things that the State can do better than the individual or than a voluntary organization of individuals, but in the vast majority of cases the individual or a voluntary association of individuals can do better without State interference. As for the changes due to the war increasing State regulation and control of production and trade in Britain, all sections of the people are keenly disappointed and dissatisfied with the results.

The arguments for competition, which are the arguments for free trade, were stated in Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations" long before Darwin, Huxley and Spencer were heard of. And competition, as a policy, was not made more popular by the discoveries of Darwin. In fact, many men of wide sympathies, not understanding the effect of competition associated it with the struggle for subsistence that obtains among the lower forms of life, and looked upon it as a system of "every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost." The law of tooth and claw, which is the law of self-preservation under conditions where all can not live, does not apply to the non-trading animals in the wild state, and before the era of trade, applied to man himself as much as to other animals. Even now, although it does not control

the affairs of men, it exercises a very large influence on them. What is war but the law of tooth and claw? What else is fraud, theft and extortion? What else is class legislation that enriches some and impoverishes others? What else is every form of privilege and monopoly but operation of the law of tooth and claw? But the two men who first realized that they were not necessarily enemies, and instead of trying to rob or kill each other, made, to their mutual benefit, the first exchange, rose superior to the law of tooth and claw, changed the form of competition from fighting to trading, and the effect of competition from injurious to beneficial. This was the first step from barbarism towards civilization. The competition of the lower animals is the action of each serving itself by reducing the natural supply of food, leaving less for others and making it more difficult for others to live. But the industrial competition of men is the action of each serving himself by serving others in trying to produce for the market the best and cheapest supply of such goods as they desire, thus increasing the supply, reducing toil, and making it more easy for others to live. By trade, i.e., by competition, the efforts of men on the opposite sides of the earth are unconsciously directed to supplying each other's wants. But such efforts as might be consciously directed towards organized co-operation by either private associations or by the State would be so limited in their scope and action that without trade—that is, without competition—they would collapse. Competition and Co-operation are not conflicting ideas. Free competition is simply free production and free exchange. It is the voluntary action of free men seeking to satisfy their desires with the least exertion. It is each for all and all for each. Instead of being a relic of barbarism, rightly understood it is the most efficient form of co-operation, and the absolutely essential condition to a higher civilization. But competition is not yet free, and until it is free we cannot realize the full benefits of it. Competition cannot be really free until trade is really free and all privileges and monopoly abolished, and all men have equal freedom in producing and exchanging goods. Various forms of privilege and monopoly have been grafted on to our social system, restricting competition and operating against it. The evil, which afflict society are the effect, not of competition, which is the measure of our freedom, but of privilege and monopoly, which enable some men to claim more service than they render and to demand more wealth than they produce, thus compelling other men to render more service than they receive and to produce more wealth than they can demand. The effect of competition is to prevent extortion and to bring equal reward for equal labour. Its influence is towards equality; but the effect of monopoly is to reward idleness at the expense of labour. Its influence is towards inequality. Our land system enables some men not only to levy a tribute on other men, but to exclude them from the source of production, and as the disinherited cannot all live, the law of tooth and claw comes into operation and the struggle to survive becomes keen and bitter and there is a glaring waste of effort, not as the effect of competition, but as the effect of monopoly restricting competition. Competition keeps waste at the minimum.

In so far as social legislation in Great Britain has been in the direction of assisting the victims of monopoly rather than in attacking monopoly itself, it cannot be considered successful. While it has relieved distress it has not reduced it, nor removed the cause of it. And an ever-increasing army of officials is required to administer the many relief Acts. But if the legislation had been in the direction of justice, instead of charity, neither the officials nor their relief would be needed. In this not gross waste? But State interference and control generally mean waste. Voluntary combinations without any element of privilege or monopoly grow with the growth of knowledge. Such combinations economize labour and increase the scale of production, and are not in conflict with competition. Competition promotes them, and they only mean competition on a larger scale and are really beneficial. But the benefits of such combination and of all progress are swallowed up in the monopoly of the land and other monopolies. The substitution of combination for competition means the elimination of competition, and the establishment of monopoly, which is a reversion to the law of tooth and claw under conditions where the great mass have less chance of holding their own against the privileged few than if we returned to barbarism. The establishment of combination and co-operation of that sort is the way to universal destruction—Yours respectfully,

J. R. McQUIGAN.

THE DEPORTATION ORDINANCE

ITS VALIDITY CHALLENGED.

At the Supreme Court, yesterday, the Chief Justice and the Puisne Judge heard the petition of Li Hong Mi, of 46, Caine Road, Hongkong, who was for thirty-three years an interpreter at the Law Courts, for his immediate release from custody.

It appeared that on November 2nd last, a warrant was issued for the arrest and detention of Li Hong Mi under the Deportation Ordinance, 1917, and three days later the petitioner was arrested in the public streets. He was subsequently released on bail of \$5,000.

It was alleged that Li Hong Mi was guilty of procuring false evidence and of champerty in the case of *Un Tak Kwong versus Un Man Chuen* and others, of procuring false evidence in the case of *Ho Chiu Lam v. Ho Sau Lam*, and of fraudulently misappropriating money received for costs in the case of *Li Chok Hung against Li Pui Choi*.

The Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Secretary for Chinese Affairs, questioned the petitioner in relation to the charges. The petitioner contended that he had not been charged with any of the offences before a Police Magistrate, nor had criminal proceedings of any kind been taken against him in respect of the said alleged offences or any of them. It was also submitted that the three actions referred to were in no way connected, but formed entirely separate and distinct proceedings. The case of *Un Tak Kwong v. Un Man Chuen* and others was commenced in 1913, and the other two in 1909 and 1912.

The petitioner, through his solicitor, protested to the Colonial Secretary against the deportation proceedings and stated that if the charges in question amounted to a criminal offence he was entitled, notwithstanding Ordinance No. 25 of 1915, to be tried by a jury and not by any other tribunal. He submitted that the Ordinance was not only *ultra vires* in this respect, but also because it imposed penalties for past acts, and further, because it infringed the constitutional right of the Courts to pronounce upon the legality of a commitment.

A letter was also addressed to the Colonial Secretary, submitting that the Deportation Ordinance was invalid as regards certain of its provisions, which were invoked against the petitioner, and, as there was clear authority to the effect that the validity of Colonial Enactments is subject to examination by the Courts, the Colonial Secretary was requested not forcibly to deport the petitioner until the judgment of the Supreme Court was obtained upon the question of the validity of the said provisions.

The Attorney-General appeared for the Crown, and the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., and Mr. G. C. Alabaster (instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist), were counsel for the petitioner.

Mr. Pollock submitted that the Ordinance was *ultra vires* because it deprived the petitioner of the right of conducting his own defence to a trial with its ordinary incidents of hearing and cross-examining witnesses in support of the charges, and because it provided for an accused person, without any proper trial, being reported on to the Governor-in-Council by the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, who, it was argued, had no power to sentence the petitioner. Counsel further submitted, on behalf of the petitioner, that the Ordinance was *ultra vires* because it purported to apply a special and new penalty, unknown to the Criminal Law, in respect of criminal offences alleged to have been committed prior to the passing of the Ordinance, and also because it deprived British subjects, of whom the petitioner was one, of their right to protection and residence within the British Dominions. It was contended that the Governor-in-Council has no power to decide questions as to the legal interpretation of the Ordinance.

The Attorney-General raised a preliminary objection that the proceedings had not been brought to the notice of the defendant in the proper way and that the right procedure had not been adopted for bringing the issue before the Court. Mr. Pollock replied that notice had been served on the Crown Solicitor and by that the Government had become a party to the proceedings, which could not, therefore, become a nullity. By any other method of procedure the petitioner, who had already been arrested, would have had to wait, while the Ordinance was being revised so that it could be made applicable to this case. Everything had been done to make the petition one that should be heard by the Court.

The case was adjourned.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY

ALLEGED THEFT OF A WATCH.

A Chinese was charged with stealing a silver watch and chain from another Chinese at Yau-mat.

Sergeant Tulloch stated that the complainant and a friend were walking along Leung Wo Lane at Yau-mat, when defendant came behind them and snatched the watch from the complainant's pocket.

Mr. J. R. Wood remanded the case till to-day.

BANISHEE COMMITS A FRAUD.

A Chinese was charged with staying at two boarding-houses without any visible means of discharging his debts.

An Inspector Kent stated that Mr. Schofield wanted the case remanded till Tuesday. Defendant was an assisted emigrant, and had entered two boarding-houses without any means of discharging his debt. Thereby he had committed a fraud. Defendant had been banished from Siam, and each time he was brought up at the Emigration Bureau he refused to be repatriated.

Mr. Dyer Ball remanded the case till Tuesday.

LEAVING WITHOUT NOTICE.

A Chinese youth was charged with leaving his master's employment without giving a month's notice.

The complainant stated that defendant had been engaged on a yearly contract at a wage of \$50 per annum, including board and lodging. There was no written contract, but it was not customary to enter into one.

Defendant said he left the complainant's employment because his request for \$3 to send to his parents, who were very poor, had been refused, though complainant had made a debit entry to that amount in his books.

Mr. J. R. Wood discharged the defendant.

A DELINQUENT JOBBY FINED.

Mr. Du Bois, of the Russo-Asiatic Bank, was charged with failing to attend at the Court on Monday, when called upon to serve as a juror, during the inquiry into the death of a Chinese coolie.

Mr. Du Bois stated that he had no excuse to offer. He had intended to attend the Court when notice of appearance was served on him, but through rush of work, the matter slipped his memory. It was only after reading the account of the proceedings in the Press that he remembered receiving the notice. He added that, being the cashier at the bank, it was very difficult for him to leave.

Mr. J. R. Wood imposed a fine of \$10.

BLASTING ROCKS WITHOUT TAKING PRECAUTION.

A Chinese was summoned for carrying out blasting operations without taking the necessary precautionary measures to guard against accidents, etc.

Mr. A. E. Wright, of the P.W.D., said that blasting operations were being carried out on Pedder's Hill, on the 2nd November, by the defendant, who was erecting several houses there. No proper precaution had been adopted to safeguard the lives of passers-by. The place was a busy centre and there was a stream of people continually passing to and fro. His attention was attracted to the matter through hearing a loud explosion, and, on running up the street, he observed that there was a panic and that children were running higher and higher. A large boulder, which had been blown up, fell right into Ice Street. It might have done considerable damage and killed people. He asked the Court to take a serious view of the case, as contractors were very careless.

Mr. Dyer Ball fined defendant \$100, remarking that had there been a fatal accident as the result of the explosion defendant would have been charged with manslaughter through criminal negligence.

TOBACCO COMPANY SCHOOL.

The Chinese Tobacco Company has appropriated a large sum for the establishment of some ten free schools in China for the benefit of the poor. As soon as their request is recognized by the Ministry of Education, they propose to rent houses already built and convert them into schools for the immediate accommodation of the children at Shanghai. Eventually these schools will occupy their own buildings, and it is expected to extend the movement to other parts of China.

SPORT

BILLIARDS.

SOLDIERS' CLUB TOURNAMENT.

The Royal Engineers knocked out the 4th and 6th Platoons of the H.K.F.P. 92, Thursday night by 74 points. The games were all very evenly contested and the result was open right up to the finish of play. Final scores:—

Lt. Col. Martin	248	5th Platoon	250
Col. Adams	250	6th Platoon	213
Lt. Col. Todd	235	8th Platoon	250
Sgt. Townsend	250	P. Platoon	250
Total score	1,468	Total score	1,393

GOLF.

SHANGHAI GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

After what is described as the best golf championship ever witnessed on the Kiangwin Links, Captain E. I. M. Barrett on December 2nd defeated Mr. N. H. Bolton by 6 and 5. Captain Barrett was one up at lunch time. In the afternoon he put up, approximately, 36 for nine holes, while his opponent took 38 and then ended the match by losing the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth.

CRICKET.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

There are three league matches down for decision this afternoon, and all ought to provide close games.

Kowloon will be at home to the Royal Engineers, and will have to field a strong team to win. The Engineers have a good bowling side, their fielding is first class, and they are quite capable of beating any team in the league. Craigengower will entertain the Chinese Recreation Club and will be out for revenge. In the previous match, five weeks ago, between these sides, the Chinese won handsomely, but with Graham and Grimmett in form they will have difficulty in getting one point this time.

The University play the R.G.A. and are good enough to win. Should they get all three points they will come to the head of the table, as the Club and the Civil Service are not on view.

There is also a friendly match between Civil Service and 3rd Co. R.G.A. on the Civil Service Ground.

CRAGENGOWER & CHINESE RECREATION CLUB.

This league fixture will be played on the Craigengower ground to-day at 3 p.m. The home team will consist of:—

L. A. Ross, A. W. Grimmett, W. Graham, F. G. Thompson, S. J. W. W. Edwards, M. H. Abbas, C. Bara, P. Rapp, J. D. Norris, and R. Bess.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

The surprise of the week was the heavy defeat of the R.G.A. by the R.E. last Saturday. The remarkable thing was that the runners had by far the largest share of the game; in fact one disgusted Artilleryman was heard to remark, "They only came into our half four times, and they scored four goals." This, of course, was an exaggeration, but the Artillery certainly did have a very large share of the game, and the fact that they scored no goals reflects very great credit on Clark, the R.E. goalkeeper, and the defence. The Engineers forwards, too, must be given credit for snatching up opportunities. If the gunners had done likewise they would have scored half a dozen goals in the first half alone. This game breaks the long spell of draws that has marked the meetings between these teams. Both sides are quite confident that they can win at the next meeting, which takes place on January, and with considerable interest. The Club and Navy game was a very even one, and perhaps a draw would have been a fairer result.

The Navy team was unlucky in losing the services of Hutchinson, as they were in having a penalty awarded against them, but in the latter case the "hands" was no obvious that no referee could ignore it. The R.G.A. gained an easy two points in their encounter with the Middlesex on Wednesday and are now in the running for honours in the Hongkong League, being bracketed with the Engineers. The sappers, too, are on top of the United Service League, but they have some stiff games to play before they will be able to feel at all secure. The Middlesex do not seem to be able to get on yet, and the Navy will probably bag a couple of points to-day at their expense.

The second division remains fairly open, with the 96th Company R.G.A., South China Athletic and St. Joseph's College favourites. The Engineers reserves are doing much better this year and have now jumped to third place. They have, however, played six matches while St. Joseph's, who are just below them in the table, have only played three.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

HONGKONG LEAGUE DIVISION I.

Navy v. Middlesex Regt., Navy Ground, Kick-off 4 p.m. Referee—Mr. Atwell.

DIVISION II.
Boult China Athletic v. 5th Co. R.G.A., Club Ground, 4 p.m. Referee—Mr. Frost.

Kowloon v. Middlesex Regt., Club Ground, Kick-off 2.30 p.m. Referee—Mr. Tucker.

H.M.S. v. 8th Co. R.G.A.

This friendly match will be played on the Navy ground, Happy Valley, to-day, Kick-off 4.30 p.m.

88th Co. v. Sgt. Grimmett, Gr. W. Jones and Gr. Phillips, Gr. E. Gray, Gr. Sherman (Capt.), Gr. G. Swadlow, Gr. Taylor, Sgt. H. H. B. W. Watson, Gr. J. L. Jones, and Gr. Baxter.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smith, in their weekly share report dated December 7th, 1917, state:—

Our last report was dated 30th November, and during the interval our local market has shown much less activity and the volume of business put through shows a considerable decrease. On last week's investment stocks have again suffered from a recovery in exchange and, although any business in them is possible, Shanghai market has been quieter and but little has been done in Cotton Mills. Singapore market is also quiet and prices are inclined to droop a little.

The following are our to-day's wired quotations:—

Alor Gajah	11.80
Ayer Panas	11.80
Chengaya	9.80
Kedah	4.10
Kempas	9.15
Malaka Pines	2.85
Malakoff	4.50
Nep. Securities	4.70
Sandycrofts	23.00
Tanahs	23.00

Plantation Rubber in London is quoted 2/6 per lb. Silver is quoted 42 1/2. Sterling T.T. is 2/11 1/2. Singapore T.T. is 1/10. Shanghai T.T. is 60 1/2 nominal, and the Bank's buying rate for 3d/s Bills is nominal at about 70 1/2.

Bank—Hongkong and Shanghai were closed at 100 and 100, but with an advancing exchange market has since weakened and we close with buyers at 100 1/2.

Marine Insurance—Sales of Unions are reported at 1750, and at this rate more are offering. Canton can be had at 310. North China are wanted at 115 and Yangtzes at 1100 with exchange 72.

Fire Insurance—China Fires have come to business at 125, and there are further buyers. Hongkong Fires are unaltered at 130 nominal.

Shipping—Tide China Duffields have been in a fluctuating market and after touching 152 1/2 cash, receded to 145, since which market has hardened somewhat and sales have been made to-day at 145 cash. A considerable business has been done for forward delivery at somewhat more than corresponding rates. Douglases have been neglected and close with sellers at 870 cash. Steamships have come to business at 115, and in the rate further shares are obtainable, buyers offering 115. Star Line are quoted 103 nominal.

Onia—Shells are rather better at 112 1/2. Langkats were done at 115, which remains the nominal quotation. Ural Caspians are unchanged at 20 1/2 nominal.

Revanis—China Sugars have been in fair request and close with buyers at 189 and no shares coming out. Malabons have improved to 175, and buyers at 175 after sales at 173 and 174.

Mirna—Sales of Raubs at 12.50 are reported, and at this price more shares can be obtained. Tronchs are nominal at 30 1/2.

Kailans are on offer at 30 1/2. Docks, Wharves, and Godowns—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been quiet and only a moderate business has been put through. Frise has signed to 124 cash, at which rate there are sellers.

Kowloon Wharves have also been a dull market and after sales at 108 and 108 1/2 close with sellers at 103. Shanghai Docks are rather better with sales and buyers at 115.

Lands, Houses, and Buildings—No business is reported and prices show little change. Hotels and Centrals are wanted at 300. West Points can be placed at 275. Lands are nominal at 195 and Humphreys at 85.

Miscellaneous—Markets have been very quiet. Cements have come to business at 27 1/2 down to 27 1/2, and close with sellers at 27 1/2. Ropes have been done at 225 and Tramways at 25. There are buyers of China Boreas at 20, of Providents at 17 1/2 and China Lights at 20. Dairy Farms are wanted at 25 and Union Waterboats at 112. Watsons could be placed at 25. Peak Tramways can be had at 20.

Next Settlement Day 21st December.

DEATH OF CAPT. B. P. SHELDON.

A FORMER RESIDENT OF HONGKONG.

News has been received by the N. C. Daily News of the death of Capt. B. P. Sheldon, formerly of Shanghai, who died, it is believed, at New York, after undergoing an operation for appendicitis.

The late Capt. Sheldon, who was about 45 years of age, was born in Manchester, and on leaving school joined the firm of Holliday, Wise & Co. in Manchester.

After four years' service there, he was transferred to the Hongkong branch about 1885 and shortly afterwards went to Shanghai to the same goods department. He left the Hongkong office of the firm, Holliday, Wise & Co. in 1906 and afterwards joined Messrs. R. D. Sassoon & Co. When war broke out Mr. Sheldon was ill in hospital, but as soon as he had sufficiently recovered he went across to Canada and joined up with the Canadian Forces. On reaching England, he was given a commission and was subsequently gazetted Captain in the 11th Black Watch.

With his regiment, he served in the Gallipoli campaign and had the misfortune to be severely wounded in the latter part of 1915. After spending several weeks in hospital at Malta, he was sent to England on convalescent leave, and subsequently, after awaiting orders, received an appointment in H. M. Government service at Home, occupying this position until the time of his death.

The late Capt. Sheldon was equally popular in business and social circles. His business ability was well appreciated by his conference and at social functions he was a welcome and entertaining guest. He was for many years a keen and prominent member of the Light Horse Club, in which he rose from the rank of private to that of Lieutenant after having served as a commissioned officer in the Light Horse.

He was also an excellent cricketer, a good batsman and a particularly fine wicket-keeper.

To his widow, who is now in England, deep sympathy is extended in her bereavement.

IMITATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

TELEPHONE 1741.

JUST RECEIVED:

PLAIN AXMINSTER CARPETS

WOVEN IN ONE PIECE WITHOUT SEAM.

WE HAVE THEM IN

TOPE ON TOPE.

GREEN

SIMPLE AND EFFECTIVE.

GREY

WITH LINE BORDERS.

BROWN

ARTISTIC AND SERVICEABLE.

ROSE

ALL USEFUL SHADES.

PURPLE

ONLY ONE SIZE—15' 0" x 12' 0"—ONLY ONE SIZE.

K & E

Stand for

ABSOLUTE RELIABILITY.

in

ENGINEERING INSTRUMENTS AND MATERIALS.

Blue Print Paper, Drawing Paper, Profile Paper and Cloth, Drawing Instruments, Drawing Tables, Water Colours, etc.

Engineers' and Architects' Levels, Railroad and Mining Transits, Range Finders, Angle Mirrors, Ranging Poles, Levelling Rods, Measuring Tapes and Chains, etc.

Sole Agents:

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

Hotel Manstone.

Telephone 1990.



Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

NEW



SHOE

FOOTWEAR

NRW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.
FURNISHED ROOMS with or without board.
Apply to—
X. Y. Z.
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1364]

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

BANK HOLIDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 8th instant.

By Order,

A. E. LOWE,
Secretary.
[1365]

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

BANK HOLIDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 8th instant.

By Order,

A. E. LOWE,
Secretary.
[1366]

TIENTSIN FLOODS.

THE HONGKONG UNIVERSITY UNION BAZAAR will continue TO-DAY (SATURDAY), DECEMBER 8th, from 2.30 P.M. to 10 P.M.

At 10 P.M. there will be an Auction of all goods not sold.

Bargains on the Last Day.

The Band of the Middlesex Regiment will be in attendance during the afternoon and evening.
[1367]

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and from WEDNESDAY, December 12th, the departure of EXPRESS TRAINS from KOWLOON AND CANTON will be as follows—

	A.M.	P.M.
DOWN	7.25	3.50
UP		
Leave Kowloon	8.05	2.50

The Mid-Day Express Trains on Saturdays and Sundays are cancelled.

For further particulars see Time-Tables.

By Order,
H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager,
British Section,
Kowloon-Canton Railway.

By Order,
WEN TEH CHAN,
Managing Director,
Chinese Section,
Canton-Kowloon Railway.
Kowloon, 5th December, 1917. [1348]

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

(British Section).

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that NO TICKETS will be served on the 1.25 P.M. Train from Kowloon on SATURDAYS, the 8th and 15th December.

By Order,

H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager.
[1357]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that we have This Day REMOVED our Office to the Second Floor of No. 7, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.
BRUNNER, MOND & Co., Ltd.
[1355]

NOTICE.

WE HAVE This Day appointed Mr. HENRY ARMAND HENRICKSON, Manager of our Business at Hong Kong and have authorized him to Sign our Firm Name per Procuration.
Dated this 1st day of December, 1917.
CARVALHO & COMPANY.
[1345]

NOTICE.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.
(FIRE AND MARINE).

HAVING been Appointed AGENTS to the above Company, we are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS and issue Policies at Current Rates.
UNION TRADING Co., Agents.
Queen's Buildings,
Hongkong, 15th November, 1917. [1471]

INTIMATIONS

4% FRENCH LOAN.
(Rente Perpetuelle 4%).

THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE begs to announce that, to ensure the arrival of applications in Paris before December 16th, they will telegraph a first list of subscriptions from here on the 11th instant.

Intending subscribers are therefore invited to apply without delay.

Issue Price: 68.60

All applications from Foreign Countries will be allotted in full. Further particulars on application to the

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

5, Charter Road.

[1390]

4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 1917.

Price of Issue Frs. 68.60.

Bearing interest from the 16th Dec., 1917, payable quarterly.

Free of Taxes.

Not to be redeemed for 25 years. Subscription List will be Closed on the 12th December, 1917.

Bills and Bonds of the "National Defences" bought before the 1st November, 1917, are accepted in payment.

Applications will be received by:

THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,

where full particulars may be obtained.

L. BERINDEAGUE, Manager.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1917. [1363]

CENTRAL BUREAU OF LIQUIDATION OF THE DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK IN CHINA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that under instructions from the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China, the business in China of the DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK has been placed in Liquidation.

And all Parties, Chinese, Allied and Neutral, having Claims against the said Bank in Canton are hereby required to notify the Canton Bureau of Liquidation of their Claims, within one month from this date.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY FURTHER GIVEN, that all Parties indebted to the said Bank must discharge their liabilities within one month from this date, after which period the Central Bureau of Liquidation will take such action as may be necessary.

LOCAL BUREAU OF LIQUIDATION OF THE DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK, CANTON.

Canton, 1st December, 1917. [1338]

HONGKONG HOTEL.

THE MANAGEMENT beg to announce that as from 1st December, 1917, the "HONGKONG HOTEL ORCHESTRA" will play daily (Sundays excepted) as follows—

IN THE MAIN LOUNGE.

From 11.30 A.M. to 1 P.M.

From 5 P.M. to 7 P.M.

IN THE GRILL ROOM.

From 8 P.M. to 10 P.M.

A series of TEA DANCES will be held during the Winter Months each TUESDAY and FRIDAY, commencing on 11th December, 1917. Dancing 5 P.M. to 7 P.M.

Special DINNER DANCES will be held on CHRISTMAS NIGHT, BOXING NIGHT and NEW YEAR'S EVE.

J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1917. [1348]

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

INTIMATION

WINES AND SPIRITS

ASSORTED CASES FOR XMAS.

Case No. 1. \$22.00

- 3 Bottles St. Etienne Claret
- 2 " Light Dry Sherry
- 2 " Port, Full Bodied
- 2 " Gin
- 1 " Superior Old Cognac
- 1 " Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky "E" Quality
- 1 " Dewar's Scotch Whisky

Case No. 2. \$28.00

- 1 Bottle St. Marceaux Champagne
- 1 " Burgundy "Beaune"
- 1 " St. Etienne Claret
- 1 " Light Dry Sherry, Soudan's
- 1 " Port, Superior Light Invalid
- 1 " Superior Old Liqueur Cognac
- 1 " Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky "E" Quality
- 1 " Dewar's Scotch Whisky
- 1 " Gin
- 1 " Orange Curacao

Case No. 3. \$32.00

- 1 Bottle St. Marceaux Champagne
- 1 " Old Brown Sherry "E.E."
- 1 " Quality
- 1 " Superior Old Port "D" Quality
- 1 " Very Fine OLD BROWN Brandy "E" Quality
- 1 " Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky "E" Quality
- 1 " Kitty Liqueur Whisky (guaranteed 30 years old)
- 1 " St. Julien Claret
- 1 " Gin
- 1 " Orange Curacao

SPECIAL CASES PUT TO ORDER.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

TELEPHONE 516

[13]

BIRTH.

GRiffin.—At 23, Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon, on December 7th, to Mr. and Mrs. HERBERT GRiffin, a son.

[1363]

DEATHS.

Brown.—At the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, on December 1st, GEORGE LOUISE (Gertie), youngest daughter of the late Capt. and Mrs. A. V. BROWN, aged 15 years.

KELER.—At the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, on December 2nd, EDWARD HENRY KELER, aged 31.

MOORE.—At the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, on December 2nd, WILLIAM MOORE, aged 57 years.

HONGKONG OFFICIALS, 12A, DES VOGES ROAD, CANTON, CHINA. [131, FLEMING BUILDING, E.C.]

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 5th DECEMBER, 1917.

NATIONALISATION OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Efforts are being made to establish a Health Ministry in Great Britain, and, according to the latest cables, it is hoped to pass the Bill through Parliament before Christmas. It is a natural sequel to the National Insurance scheme. In the days of peace it would have led to very great controversy, but now it will probably be accepted as inevitable, for in the last three years we have grown so accustomed to State direction that we accept it to-day as a matter of course. It seems that the chief sponsor of this new measure is the Minister for Reconstruction, himself a medical man, who, in the days when he practised in a poor part of London, held views which were regarded as Socialist. So far as can be gathered from the meagre facts available, the Bill aims at the nationalisation of the medical profession. There is to be free medical attendance for all without the recipients of this great boon being open to the reproach of accepting charity. If this idea is carried into practice the public will be able to avail themselves of the services of the doctor at the cost of the State with no more diffidence than they now accept the visits of the postman or any other public servant. The sick poor will be entitled in theory at any rate, to the same skilled attention as those in more affluent circumstances.

The State will be the grand supervisor of the health of the nation and will send experts to see that the human machines which make up the complex mechanism of the country are all kept in as high a state of efficiency as possible. Apart altogether from sentiment the State is acting very wisely in undertaking such work. In the past—especially in the sixteenth century—the State solemnly declared, and rigorously enforced, the particular type of religion which the citizen should practice, but, while concerning itself with his soul, it usually left his body severely alone, except when conscription in some form or other was considered necessary. The State realised many years ago the folly of attempting to make all men embrace the same faith, and is now turning its attention, in an increasing degree, to the improvement of the material conditions of the people. Many measures of social reform have been placed upon the Statute Book of Great Britain, during the past fifty years, and no thoughtful person doubts that, on the whole, the results have been conducive to the common weal. Credit for this is due in no small measure to CHARLES DICKENS and CHARLES READE, who were, perhaps, the greatest social reformers of their generation. Although it is often said, nowadays, that their graphic pictures of life and its hardships were greatly exaggerated, it cannot be denied that they stirred the sympathies of thousands who otherwise would have remained ignorant or indifferent to such matters. DICKENS exposed the evils of the debtor's prison and a certain class of private schools, while CHARLES READE denounced the inhuman prison system. In these days we have the less sensational, but possibly more accurate, works of Mr. CHARLES BOOTH, Mr. and Mrs. SYDNEY WISE and others of the Fabian School. As a result of their efforts various Government Commissions have been appointed. One of these Commissions, which was charged with the task of inquiring into the housing of the industrial population of Scotland, has just issued a Blue Book of 460 pages which is a mine of information. From it we learn that it is the set determination of the Scotch people to secure, for every class of the community, wholesome conditions of living. "Their watchword," we are told, "is no longer limited to 'a healthy mind in a healthy body'; rather, it now is a healthy family in a healthy home." That is a very good watchword for the whole Empire.

A Chinese girl, aged 14, has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital with a fracture of the skull sustained through falling out of a window on the first floor in No. 4, Wa On Lane.

Mr. W. H. Stapleton, son of Mr. F. A. Stapleton, who joined the Artists' Rifles, has now been transferred to the Cardf Battalion, and is at present in training at Gales Camp, Ayrshire.

The Bishop of Victoria will be the preacher at St. John's Cathedral to-morrow morning, and the Rev. N. C. Pope in the evening. The annual collection will be made for the British and Foreign Bible Society.

A fire broke out at midnight on Thursday on the ground floor of No. 358, Wellington Street, used as an eating-house. The fire was confined to the kitchen. The Fire Brigade attended and got the fire under control within a few minutes. The damage is estimated at \$100.

On and from Wednesday, December 12th, the departure of express trains from Kowloon and Canton will be as follows:—Down train from Canton will leave at 7.25 a.m. and arrive in Kowloon at 3.20 p.m.; the up train will leave Kowloon at 8.05 a.m. and reach Canton at 2.50 p.m. The mid-day express trains on Saturdays and Sundays will be cancelled.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the funds of the hospitals:—Druggists' Guild, \$100; Mr. Kwan Yuk Ng, \$50; Mr. Chang Kit Shi, \$25; Mr. Chan Lok Chue, \$10; Mrs. Yung Chan Shi, \$10; Mo Ming Shi, \$10; Mrs. Yung Wong Shi, \$5; and Miss Yung Lai Ching, \$5.

The master of a lighter reports that six men, with their faces painted white, entered his boat while it was lying at anchor at Yia Tin wharf, in the Chinese Territory, and stole \$35 in money and seven baskets of fish, valued at \$11.62. Two of the men carried knives, while the rest were armed with sticks. They consulted one of the crew who received a stab wound on the left shoulder.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

WAR MINISTER'S RESIGNATION.

PEKING, December 7th.

Wang Shi-chien has resigned the Ministry of War. Chang Hwei-tzu or Tang Tsai-kwei will be appointed his successor.

Tao-kun will lead the 3rd division to Hunan.

Tao-kun, Chang Hwai-tzu, Ni Shi-chung and Chang Ching-yao have wired to the President opposing the restoration of the old Parliament.

Yesterday the President invited more than 30 merchants to consult with him regarding the best plan for maintaining the stability of the money market.

The President has wired to the Provinces to ask their opinion regarding the question of peace or war.

The 11th division arrived at Hankow yesterday.

It is reported that fighting has again taken place at Aochow.

Wu Kwang-shin has escaped to Wansien and Chu Tao-kon to Ho-chun.

Kwangtung merchants at Shanghai have wired to the Government and to Luk Wing-ting and Mo Ching-yu demanding that an end should be put to the fighting at Chao-chow.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, December 7th.

PROTECTION FOR THE GOVERNOR.

The Governor's Yamen has been more strongly protected since the capture of the man whose presumed reason for gaining an entrance was to murder the Governor. Everyone going in and out now must be searched.

RAILWAY ROBBERY.

A train of the Yuet-Hon Railway Co. was attacked by a gang of robbers in the Ling Tak district on the 4th inst. It is reported that the robbers got away with more than \$20,000.

TUCHUN'S VISITORS.

Two representatives were sent by General Lung-Chai-kwong to visit the Tuchun yesterday. They were heartily welcomed.

SWATOW AFFAIRS.

Most of the gentry and military leaders in Swatow have urged Dr. Wu Ting-fang to request the Canton Authorities to consent to peace negotiations. It is stated that the Swatow leaders have agreed to surrender to the Canton leaders if they are granted two months' pay, are not disbanded and are treated as ordinary soldiers after they have surrendered.

A telegram has been received in Canton stating that the Canton leaders captured Chui-yang on the 4th. It is expected that an entrance into Swatow will be made very soon.

HUPES DECLARES INDEPENDENCE.

The Intelligence Bureau of Canton states—Commander Li Tien Tsai, of the Third Division of the Hupai Army stationed at Shang-yang, has declared independence in order to support the cause of the South-West. Commander Li has been joined by General Shiao Sing Chuan at Wuchang, where he attacked the headquarters of the Military Governor with more than a thousand men, compelling the Military Governor, Wang Chuan-yuan, to take cover at Feng Huang-shan. The cause for the declaration of independence is that the Peking Government has failed to reimburse the President and reconvene the National Assembly. The independent generals have asked the Southern forces to march on Yowchow, Hunan.

WATER RETURN.

The Water Return shows that the water in storage on December 1st was 1,335.50 millions of gallons as compared with 528.00 millions of gallons at the same date last year. The consumption during November was 173.18 millions of gallons by an estimated population of 370,019, being 21.4 gallons per head per day. In November, 1916, the consumption was 138.22 millions of gallons by an estimated population of 294,419, being 17.3 gallons per head per day. The storage of water at Kowloon on December 1st was 307.30 millions of gallons as compared with 312.10 millions of gallons on the same date last year. The consumption during November was 41.00 million gallons by an estimated population of 100,850, being at the rate of 13.6 gallons per head per day. In November, 1916, the consumption was 38.98 million gallons by an estimated population of 99,050, being at the rate of 12.4 gallons per head per day. The Government Analyst's reports show that the water is of excellent quality.

"ENGLISH LITERATURE OF THE 19TH CENTURY."

LECTURE BY PROFESSOR WRIGHT.

Professor Wright, of the Hongkong University, delivered an interesting lecture on "English Literature of the 19th Century," at the Helena May Institute, last evening, to a large and appreciative audience.

The lecturer outlined the development of the literature of the period. There were two aspects, he said, they had to consider—first, the political force working on literature during the period of the French Revolution; and second, the general development, and social and political development of the 19th Century and its influence on literature. The period 1780-1830, was predominantly poetic; it was marked by the turning away from actual work. The later period, 1830-1870, was marked by the greater attention paid to the condition of man in Society. In Browning, Tennyson, and novelists of the Victorian Era one found attention paid to the study of man and his social relations. Professor Wright referred to the work of Jane Austen, whose position, he said, as a great novelist was now recognised. It had been said that the world would have another Shakespeare before it had another Jane Austen. That gave an idea of her unique position. It did not imply that Jane Austen was greater than Shakespeare. It implied that the possessed qualities hardly ever found in other writers. The bulk of her work was rather small; she had left only six complete novels; her letters, some short stories, and an incomplete story. One of her most enthusiastic admirers was Sir Walter Scott. Jane Austen did not portray her own personality, and thereby differed from another great novelist, Thackeray, who always introduced himself into his plots. Her novels were written in two groups—three bearing on the earlier period, 1780-98. Then for ten years she wrote nothing. In 1809 a further group of novels was written.

THE UNIVERSITY BAZAAR.

The Bazaar, organised by the students at Hongkong University in aid of the sufferers by the recent floods in Chili remained open yesterday and will be continued to-day. The attendance of visitors was rather meagre early in the afternoon, but later on it improved considerably and the various stalls and side-shows were well patronised. The Sa Yu-tin School Chinese band was in attendance. At the concert in the larger hall an interesting programme was submitted. In the evening the Chinese students gave a rendering of "The Merchant of Venice" in Chinese.

As a considerable number of useful articles, toys, sweets, etc., have not yet been disposed of, it has been decided to continue the Bazaar, exhibitions, etc., at the University to-day from 2.30 p.m. to 10 p.m. Admission will be free, and there will be no charge for seeing the various Laboratories, etc.

A great effort has been made by the University students and their friends on behalf of the Tientsin Flood Relief Funds; but there is some disappointment that the general public have not arrived in the numbers expected. The appeal is made for a good cause and the value received for cash or gifts is declared to be equal to that in any of the local stores.

It is especially desired to emphasise the fact that anyone who attends on Saturday may buy their Christmas gifts in a cheap market. The stallholders will not price their goods at fancy figures, and, as they wish to sell out everything for the benefit of the Flood Funds, there will be some genuine bargains. At 10 p.m. there will be an auction, at which all the goods not sold on the stalls will be realised.

By far the best value in the side-shows is the cinema, for which the charge is only 20 cents. This splendid instrument has been very kindly lent by the Pathé Photo-Cinema-Chine, who have also supplied some very fine films, which will be on exhibition in the afternoon and evening.

Some generous donors have assisted the students by sending subscriptions to their fund. In addition to those already mentioned, donors of sums exceeding fifty dollars are Mrs. Cheung Payne, and the Vice-Chancellor of the University.

THE WAR.

RUSSO-GERMAN ARMISTICE NEGOTIATIONS.

CHARACTERISED BY EVASIVE REPLIES.

AERIAL GROUPS RAID ENGLAND.

TWO RAIDERS CAPTURED.

GERMAN CRUISER MINED.

Branco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

THE WITHDRAWAL AROUND CAMBRAI.

LONDON, December 6th.
Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters, in explaining General Byng's withdrawal around Cambrai, says that we have fallen back deliberately and successfully upon a well-chosen line which rules out the salient made by Bourlon Wood, and which should enable us to maintain our hold upon the captured length of the Hindenburg Line against whatever pressure the Germans may apply in order to recover this loss.
Bourlon Wood certainly possessed certain advantages as an observation post, but such advantages may prove very much too costly to retain unless they are immediately utilisable. Phenomenally fine weather prevails, but it may change any day, thus finally breaking up campaigning for the season.

NOTABLE GERMAN REPORT.

A wireless German official report states:—We stormed trenches southward and south-westward of Moeuvres.

We pressed forward over the Bapaume-Cambrai road. The enemy evacuated forward positions between Moeuvres and Maroing, withdrawing to the heights northward and eastward of Flesquieres.

We captured Graincourt, Anneux, Cantain and Noyelles, and the heights northward of Maroing, penetrating four kilometres on a front of ten kilometres. The retreating enemy set fire to villages.

Our prisoners are now 9,000, guns 148, and machine-guns 716.

EARLIER CABLES.

ANOTHER ENEMY ATTACK FAILS.

LONDON, December 6th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Two enemy attacks in the neighbourhood of Gonnelle were successfully repulsed. There was local fighting to our advantage in the neighbourhood of La Vacquerie, while a more serious enemy attack in this area, with considerable forces, in the afternoon, was repulsed after severe fighting.

Our artillery broke up infantry advancing to attack in the neighbourhood of Bourlon Wood, and Moeuvres. Hostile artillery was active to the north of the Menin road, where we slightly improved our positions, and we also repulsed reconnoiters.

A SLIGHT BRITISH WITHDRAWAL.

Our troops on Tuesday night, without enemy interference, withdrew a short distance south-west from Noyelle-sur-Lescaut in the Bourlon Wood salient.

The enemy was unaware of the movement until late yesterday. We, prior to the withdrawal, systematically destroyed the enemy's field works in the abandoned area. We repulsed attacks in the neighbourhood of La Vacquerie and advanced our line slightly to the south-west of the village during the night.

SPLENDID WORK BY AVIATORS.

Our aircraft yesterday dropped 118 bombs on an aerodrome to the north of Douai and villages and machine-gun emplacements in the battle area. We fired several thousand rounds at troops.

None of our machines are missing. We raided this afternoon large railway junction sidings at Zweibruken and works at Saarbrücken and secured many direct hits, causing two large fires. The anti-aircraft fire was heavy and accurate, but all our machines returned.

RESPECT FOR THE TANK.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters states:—German prisoners state that all leave on the Western Front has been stopped, and that there is an extraordinary congestion of westward bound traffic. Every species of rolling stock is being employed.

The respect with which the Tank is treated continues to display itself. One officer prisoner remarked that he never would have been made prisoner but for those fearsome structures. He gave himself up to a Tank, and considers that it is justifiable for any infantryman to act in a similar manner.

FRENCH FRONT.

INTERMITTENT ARTILLERY LIVELINESS.

PARIS, December 6th.
A communique states:—There has been intermittent artillery liveliness at Craonne and Moronvilliers; it was violent on the Beaumont-Bois-des-Fosses front.

Two civilians were killed in an air raid at Dunkirk.

ENEMY'S ARTILLERY VERY ACTIVE.

Our batteries on the right bank of the Meuse effectively replied to the enemy's artillery, which is most active on the Louvemont-Bezonvaux front.

Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN POSITIONS STORMED.

ENEMY FRONTAL ATTACK FAILS.

LONDON, December 6th.

An Italian official report states:—The enemy, after the failure of a frontal attack, attempted to carry from the rear with crushing numerical preponderance the Melette strong point.

We resisted stubbornly, constantly counter-attacking, and only yielding ground when reinforcements garrisoned the rear-line defence.

We repulsed heavily a powerful attempt in the Upper Brenta Valley.

HUGE CAPTURES BY AUSTRO-HUNGARIANS.

LONDON, December 6th.

A wireless German official report states:—The Austro-Hungarians stormed and maintained strong Italian positions at Melette, capturing eleven thousand prisoners and sixty guns.

EARLIER CABLES.

AUSTRO-GERMAN PLAN.

RESUMING ATTACKS WITH GREATER FORCE.

LONDON, December 6th.

Reuter's Correspondent at the Italian Headquarters states that the absence of wintry conditions is of the greatest assistance to the enemy, who is resuming his attacks with greater force and more powerful artillery. Meanwhile, the Italians have strengthened their defences, while the ardour and faith of the troops promise a new success. The Austro-German plan seems to be to concentrate forces on the Asiago Plateau and also west of Monte Grappa toward the Brenta Valley, somewhere near Val Sugana, hoping to reach the Venetian Plains at Bassano.

V. C. HERO KILLED.

LONDON, December 6th.
The youngest Brigadier General, E. B. Bradford, V.C., aged 26 years, has died of wounds.

Russian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ROUMANIA STANCHO TO ALLIES.

FRATERNISATION PREVENTED.

LONDON, December 6th.

A Roumanian official wireless message states:—Our artillery prevented enemy attempts at fraternisation in the region of Mihalasire.

ROUMANIAN TROOPS IN AWKWARD POSITION.

PARIS, December 6th.

The newspapers publish a report that General Tcherbacheff, the Russian Commander on the South-West Front, has concluded an armistice, although unauthorised to do so by the Roumanian Government.

The *Matin* points out that the situation of the Roumanian troops is most difficult.

KING OF ROUMANIA'S PLEDGE.

NEW YORK, December 6th.

American Red Cross workers returning from Roumania, bring a pledge from King Ferdinand to President Wilson that Roumania will never make a separate peace.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN AUXILIARY CRUISER SUNK.

COPENHAGEN, December 6th.

A German auxiliary cruiser, believed to be the *Bohnia*, struck a mine in the Southern Sound and sank in a few minutes. It is reported that lives were lost.

Aerial Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NAVAL AIRMEN ACTIVE.

LONDON, December 6th.

The Admiralty announces that naval aircraft yesterday dropped many bombs on Sparappelhoek aerodrome and on a train leaving Engel dump.

Numerous engagements during the patrol resulted in three hostile machines being destroyed and one driven down. We shot down three on Tuesday. All our machines returned.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS' VOTE.

LONDON, December 7th.

In the House of Commons, a proposal by Sir George Cave to disqualify conscientious objectors for a period of five years was adopted.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE COTTON OPERATIVES' DISPUTE.

INTERVENTION OF GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, December 6th.

The Committee of Production has decided to intervene in the cotton wages question in Lancashire, whereby 300,000 persons are directly affected. The parties meet the Government representatives at Manchester on Thursday, when it is hoped that a settlement will be reached.

LATER.

The Ministry of Labour denies that the Committee of Production is intervening in the cotton wages question.

THE NEW COTTON SCHEME.

LONDON, December 6th.

The Cotton Control Board has decided that over 75 per cent. of the spindles using American cotton and over 85 per cent. of the looms may be run exclusively for the Government. Firms at present running over 45 per cent. of their spindles for the Government will be allowed to run an additional 30 per cent. by licence privately. All looms will be permitted to run without licence 75 per cent. Licensed firms running over 55 per cent. of their looms for the Government will be licensed to run an additional 20 per cent. privately.

RAID ON ENGLAND.

GERMAN AEROPLANE GROUPS BOMB LONDON.

LONDON, December 6th.

It is officially announced that 25 enemy aeroplanes participated in a raid on England early this morning.

The first group appeared at 1.30 a.m. and bombed places on and near the Kent Coast. The second proceeded up the Thames, penetrating some distance into Kent. Both groups carried out preliminary attacks with the object of drawing gun-fire and exhausting our defences.

An hour later a serious attack developed. Between 4 and 4.30 o'clock, two groups crossed the Essex Coast and three the Kent Coast, converging towards London in an effort to deliver five simultaneous attacks from the north-east, the east and the south-west.

Our gunfire turned back one group, and not more than five or six machines penetrated London.

A few explosive bombs and a large number of incendiary bombs fell in various districts.

TWO MACHINES BROUGHT DOWN.

Our defences brought down two machines, the crew of three men in each case being captured alive.

FIRE IN LONDON.

A number of fires occurred in London, but these were speedily got under control. The casualties are believed to be light.

A number of our aeroplanes went up and all landed safely.

AMPLE WARNING TO POPULACE.

After a quiet moonlight period, London was startled this morning by an air raid warning. It was bright starlight, with a faint waning moon, and the weather was frosty. The few residents in the city and the incoming workers sheltered quickly and promptly as soon as the cannonade was heard, followed by the sound of aircraft engines.

The alarm lasted altogether for three hours and a half.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY STATEMENT.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the air raid casualties were three killed and ten injured in London and four killed and eleven injured outside of London.

VON TIRPITZ'S GLOOMY VIEWS.

LONDON, December 6th.

The *Westminster Gazette*, in a leading article on von Tirpitz's recent admissions at Essen, that Britain had up to the present won more than she had lost, says:—"His gloomy view is particularly appropriate on the day when the news is received that the German forces have been cleared out of East Africa. Germany now sees all her colonies in British hands, all her ships swept off the seas by the British fleet, Palestine over-run and Mesopotamia firmly held by the British. Von Tirpitz's gloom is due to his knowledge of the meaning of sea-power. He sees no future for Germany if sea-power succeeds in shutting her in and employing the tremendous economic weapon in its grasp and that of the Allies."

LATEST CABLES.

GL...STEE AGAINST FUTURE ATTACK.

Admiral Tirpitz throws a salutary douche of cold water on Hindenburg's and Ludendorff's recent assertions about Germany's strength by saying that nothing can be decided until British sea-power is broken, and pointing out the inconceivable fact that this power is everywhere victorious in its own sphere.

The *Westminster Gazette* emphasises the difference between British navalism and German militarism, though the Germans naturally pretend that the former is as aggressive and threatening to the world as the latter. Our worst enemy cannot pretend that we embarked on this war to extend our power or to increase our possessions. We came in because Germany compelled us, and what we hold of her territory we hold on trust on our behalf and that of our Allies for a guarantee against future attack.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE RUSSO-GERMAN ARMISTICE.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF NEGOTIATIONS.

EVASIVE GERMAN REPLIES.

LONDON, December 6th.

An official Russian wireless message states:—The Armistice Conference opened on the 5th instant in the presence of military representatives of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria. Our delegates made a declaration of peace aims and the enemy delegates replied that that was a question for politicians, for they as soldiers were empowered only to negotiate for an armistice and could add nothing to the declarations by Count Czernin and Herr von Kuehlmann.

Our delegates, taking note of this evasive declaration, proposed immediately addressing to all the belligerents and States not represented at the Conference a proposal for a general armistice. The enemy delegates replied evasively that they did not possess such powers. We proposed that they ask their Governments for authority, and this was accepted, but the reply has so far not been communicated.

We proposed an armistice on all fronts, including the interdiction of the despatch of force from the Russian to other Allied fronts and the retirement of the Germans from Moon Islands. The enemy delegation proposed an armistice from the Baltic to the Black Sea, and our military experts are now examining this. The negotiations have been adjourned until tomorrow.

The enemy, in rejecting our armistice, said such demands could only be addressed to a conquered country. Our delegates replied that they were aiming at a general democratic peace on the basis established at the Pan-Russian Congress of Soviets. The enemy again evasively replied that they were authorised only to negotiate with the Russians, in view of the absence of the latter's Allies. We replied that we wished to draw all the belligerents to negotiate for a general peace.

The Germans agreed to a prolongation of the armistice to 23 days, beginning from December 10th. We requested that the next meeting be held on Russian territory, with an interval of seven days in the negotiations, to enable our delegates to return to Petrograd. We insisted at the outset on full publication of the proceedings, which are being conducted in the Russian and German languages.

HOW GENERAL KORNILOFF ESCAPED.

The following is the manner of General Korniloff's escape:—An officer in the uniform of the General Staff arrived at Bykhoff and produced an order for the immediate release of General Korniloff and other prisoners. The Governor of the Prison was doubtful, but he obeyed the order in view of the attitude of the Caucasians present. General Korniloff was then released and immediately took command of the Caucasians who had been released with the other prisoners. General Korniloff left the town at the head of the troops without fighting, and it is reported that he has reached Zuhobin.

LATEST CABLES.

SUSPENSION OF HOSTILITIES.

LONDON, December 6th.

A wireless German official report states:—The Central Powers and Russia have agreed to a suspension of hostilities between the 7th and 17th inst.

AUSTRO-GERMAN ECONOMIC RELATIONS.

RE-ARRANGEMENT FORESHADOWED.

AMSTERDAM, December 7th.

Speaking before the Hungarian Delegation, Count Czernin foreshadowed a re-arrangement of Austro-German economic relations as a counterblast to the *Entente* measures.

Count Czernin disclaimed any desire to forcibly acquire territorial extensions, and he expressed the wish to conclude a general just and honourable peace, safeguarding the Monarchy's territorial integrity, and free political and economic development.

EARLIER CABLES.

ITALIAN SHIPPING.

ROME, December 6th.

The shipping returns for the week ended December 6th are 363 arrivals and 338 departures.

One vessel over and one under 1,500 tons were lost.

FRENCH SHIPPING.

PARIS, December 6th.

The shipping returns for the past week show that the arrivals were 630 and the departures 616.

Two vessels above and two below 1,500 tons were sunk, while two were unsuccessfully attacked.

LATEST CABLES.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

CAUCASUS AUTHORITY ANTI-MAXIMALIST.

COPENHAGEN, December 6th.

The Russian Legation has received a telegram from the Russian Legation at Teheran stating that the Administration and Supreme Military Command in the Caucasus are anti-Maximalist.

The Caucasian Delegation arrived at Teheran in order to negotiate financial assistance for a continuance of the war through Russo-British Legations.

EARLIER CABLES.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS.

PETROGRAD, December 6th.

The Bolsheviks claim that they so far have obtained a majority in the elections for the Constituent Assembly.

They have decreed that re-elections may be held where local districts think that their representatives no longer represent their views.

The Bourgeois party strongly condemns this action.

The local Soviets have been empowered to collect the State taxes.

GENERAL DUKHONIN KILLED BY SAILORS.

LONDON, December 6th.

The *Daily Mail's* Correspondent at Petrograd states that General Dukhonin was entering a train for Petrograd when he was surrounded by a band of sailors and killed.

WARNING MESSAGE TO TROOPS.

PETROGRAD, December 6th.

General Dukhonin, who was murdered by General Krylenko's soldiers, in his last message to the troops, solemnly warned them against breaking the Treaties with the Allies, thereby alienating the defenders of the Russian democratic régime. He declared that the Russians would become the slaves of Imperialist Germany, where justice, freedom and conscience were replaced by the Mailed Fist and cunning lies, adding that Germany would never tolerate a free Russia.

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GENERAL FOCH REPLACED.

PARIS, December 6th.

M. Clemenceau has informed a journalist that General Weygand replaces General Foch on the Allied War Council, M. Clemenceau desiring to retain General Foch in Paris.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, December 6th.

The silver market is quiet.

EUROPEANS AND CHANGES IN INDIA.

A crowded and representative meeting of the European community of Bombay, under the auspices of the European Association, passed a resolution on October 13th, approving that which was adopted by the Calcutta meeting of September 26th.

The resolution, while assuring the Government of the continued unwavering loyalty of the European community, viewed with grave apprehension any far-reaching changes in the Indian Administration at the present juncture, and deprecated any discussion now, as being against the highest interests of the Empire; and, while sympathizing fully with the natural and just claims of Indians for an increasing share in the Government, strongly declared that the only issue at present should be the successful prosecution of the war. The resolution also asserted the claim of the non-official European community to be heard as to reform.

The President of the European Association said that the greater portion of the Indian people were opposed to the extremists, who were well and well organized, while the former were barely organized. There was a great danger, at a time like the present, when occasions of economic unrest arose, of small political agitators, pressing prematurely for sweeping reforms.

AIR ATTACKS ON GERMANY THE POSSIBILITIES.

OUR RADIUS OF ATTACK.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT TO "THE TIMES".]
Now that we have a definite pronouncement from General Smuts on behalf of the Government that a system of "reprisals" will be put into immediate operation, it is interesting to traverse the possibilities of an aerial offensive behind the German frontier. There is no doubt that we can do this thing much more thoroughly than the Germans have been doing it. We have a great many advantages that our enemies have not, and, in addition, we have an infinitely bigger target.

As in many other innovations in this war, the German has led in aerial offensives behind the front. Where we have been willing to stretch our chivalry to its uttermost, and have overlooked much, they have been always active in bombing towns that have been in no way connected with the offensive movements of our armies. The Germans used gas first, and we followed reluctantly. Our reluctance to adopt this new form of warfare did not, however, interfere with the effectiveness of our gas when it was once used, nor did it stultify the efforts of our chemists and scientists in their researches. It is now a commonly known fact that the German gas, bad as it is, is in no way as terrible as ours. No one knows this better than our enemies, and prisoners taken in our many offensives all testify to the terrible effects of our gas shells and gas clouds. So it is that the British public can now rest certain that any aerial offensive carried out in retaliatory spirit by our airmen will not fall behind the efforts of the Germans.

There have always been men in our air services who have said that they but wanted the chance to bomb German towns to show that could be done in this direction. We are fortunate in having not only the best pilots for this purpose, but we have without doubt the best machines. Indeed, it is owing to an unhappy mistake that the Germans are able to send their Gothas to England. Early in 1917 the Germans were inadvertently made a present of one of the latest and certainly the largest machines we had ever built. It landed at Leam on an undamaged condition, and from it the big enemy raiders which come over London were designed.

If these machines are kept, say, 20 miles behind our front line in France they can raid with ease such towns as Essen, Cologne, Limburg, Coblenz, Frankfurt, Darmstadt, Karlsruhe, Stuttgart, and Freiburg. They can also make trips to Coesance, where are the great Zeppelin hangars and workshops. Cassel would not be outside their radius, and there are hundreds of towns in the long strip of German territory laid open inside a line drawn parallel to our front and 200 miles from it. Indeed, the whole of the most densely populated part of the Rhine valley is vulnerable. We have a further advantage in that German machines coming to attack England are all of them forced to take set routes. This does not mean that they cannot vary their path by even a hundred miles, but that they must ultimately converge on to well-known aerial roads, where it is fairly certain British and French machines will be waiting for them. We are not so situated, for we can bomb German towns from any point along the Western front from Nicupot to the Swiss frontier. We can make our squadrons so mobile that they can start on their raids from any town behind our front. They can be stationed far out of range of the guns, or even of German raiders, and can make their journeys by stages.

A RAID EVERY FOUR MINUTES.

The Italians have shown what can be accomplished by methodical bombing raids in their sorties against Pola. They started their Caproni squadrons across the Adriatic, and at four-minute intervals they appeared above Pola and deluged the harbour works and warehouses, for war material with bombs. Every four minutes as regularly as clockwork these raiders crossed the town and dropped their freight of high explosive. They returned to their base on time to a minute, and not one machine failed to come back, although the raid lasted for over three hours. Now that the Germans have invited us to try our hand at this new war game we shall be able to show them that such operations can be carried out as well from France as from Italy, and instead of *communiqués* reporting the dropping of 10, 20, or even 30 tons of bombs on German towns we shall hear of all-night raids carried out with mathematical precision and a regular time-table like that of the tube trains.

Indeed, there are new surprises in store for the Germans that we shall doubtless be told of some day soon in the bald language of the official *communiqués*. There is another side to the question, and a neutral recently returned from Germany fully bears out the information brought back by returned prisoners who have escaped within recent months. All these reports say that the Germans are infinitely more afraid of air raids than are the people of England. Indeed, this neutral stated definitely that the most pitiful appeals had to be made to the population of bombed towns to return to work. He also said that desultory air raids were of little or no use, for the reason that the inhabitants of a town bombed but once in a while soon forget. In some centres, however, where the French machines dropped their "eggs" at close and regular intervals, the panic was extraordinary, and the already restricted railway passenger traffic was taxed to the uttermost with refugees making for the safety zone.

Retaliatory raids do not force the Germans to keep their Gothas at home as some people imagine, for these machines are of little or no use for defensive purposes. They are too slow and too heavy for chasing invading planes, and they

(Continued on foot of next column.)

RAIDERS AND U-BOATS. OUR FIGHT FOR MASTERY.

"We have got the mastery of the submarine menace, and I am perfectly confident that before very long we shall achieve as great supremacy in the air, whether over this country or over their own," said Dr. Addison in an address delivered recently in a bombed district. The ex-Minister of Munitions, who added that the output of aeroplanes had increased at a gigantic rate, was accompanied by Lieut. General Sir Francis Lloyd, the Director of the Defence of London. The Mayor presided.

Dr. Addison, M.P., said that everybody in that borough which had suffered probably the most of any in the air raids, would be glad that Sir Francis had come to reassure them on matters relating to air raids. "When the question," he continued, "of the manufacture of aeroplanes came before the Ministry of Munitions in January this year, and the Ministry, therefore, were concerned with their manufacture, the whole of the internal resources of the country were mobilised to deal with this matter. The output has increased at a gigantic rate, and will increase very much more. Like every other form of ruthlessness, the Germans got a start of humanity when they started bombing open towns. Civilised people no more counted on the sinking of ships by submarines than they did on the present form of ruthlessness. But I can tell you this that we have got the mastery of the submarine menace. We have done very well lately, and I am perfectly confident that before very long we shall achieve just as great supremacy in the air, whether over this country or over their own, as we have over the submarine menace. It is peculiarly hard that somehow or other this residential district should have been the victims of these raids. I want to make two observations. The first is, that I am quite aware that people are inclined to blame the Government because of these matters, but the air is a very big place, and Sir Francis will tell you of some of the problems to be overcome in defending the coast and London. I am sure you will all have patience with the military authorities working out a scheme for stopping these raids. Our airmen are brave enough to do anything. (Cheers, and a Voice: "And bomb Germany too.")

This question of defence is a colossal business, and the object of the enemy is to disturb the civil population. They know very well that they are doing no military damage, but what they want to do is to destroy the nerve of the civil population. Their sole hope is the destruction of British nerve at home, so that we shall be unable to hang on long enough to see the armies in the field secure victory. You may say that this is small comfort to those who are being bombed. I agree, but I am sure that you will hang on long enough to see victory through. The defence of the past week shows an immense advance on our defensive plan."

GENERAL AS MESSENGER.

Lieut. General Sir Francis Lloyd, who received a hearty welcome, said he was given a difficult task when it was said that he was going to reassure the people there on matters relating to air raids. "I can assure you, first of all," he observed, "you, who have suffered probably more than any other district in London, of the deep sympathy of those in authority with those who have been killed or injured. Just look back two years ago, when the coming of the Zeppelin was whispered. We did not think very much of it. Well, they found us unprepared. They came over and dropped their bombs all over London, anywhere they liked. Well, these aeroplanes have come, and they are finding that it is not such an easy matter to bomb London. Everything is being done to make the defences of London as perfect as possible. The gun defences of the past week have attained very considerable success. If the gunfire did not exist, the first-class machines, which the Germans had would come loaded with bombs, and drop them anywhere they liked. The idea of the defence of London is to split these groups up and prevent them loading their bombs when and where they like. The authorities are doing their very utmost to render such immunity to the civil population as was possible. A very few of the German aeroplanes were able to get through, else we should have had a very much worse time. The flying people are bringing the whole of their brains to bear upon a scheme of protection. Now comes the question of reprisals. It is a question with which the fighting man has no concern. He has only to do what he is told. It is for you to put that question to the authorities if you think fit. If you desire reprisals you should let the authorities know."

A man in the audience exclaimed, "We are going to pass a resolution calling for reprisals." Sir Francis Lloyd replied, "If you ask me to see that it is conveyed to the right quarter, then I will hand it on at once." (Prolonged cheers, and cries of "Good old Francis.")

In answer to a question, he said that the whole of the raid was fought from the centre, and in a systematic manner, which was the only way to beat enemy machines.

Asked whether he would support the resolution, he replied, "I am a soldier, and it does not concern me."

A resolution calling for reprisals was unanimously carried, and Sir Francis promised to convey it to the right quarter.

are of little use for any other purpose than for bombing. This is one of the reasons why "reprisals" are necessary. Indeed, the movement that will put a stop to the raids on England and undefended towns in France can only come from the German people. That it will come is evident when one knows the perfection to which we have brought our long-distance machines, our bombing tactics and machinery, and the experience of our best pilots.

A SERIOUS MENACE THE COMING GREAT ECONOMIC STRUGGLE.

THE ENEMY PLANS.

We have now arrived at a phase of the war when economic pressure might be exercised on our enemy with the maximum of hope that it would be effective, says the *Daily Chronicle*. It is widely believed that this pressure would be successful against a nation whose war aims and war will are gradually deteriorating under the staggering blows levelled against it. The recent tightening of the blockade, adversely affecting the thin trickle of supplies hitherto received by Germany from friendly neutrals, the hammerstrokes on the Paschendale Ridge under which her strongest army is reeling, the growing anxiety about a winter campaign in which the western army will have the advantage of position, and, finally, the eerie uneasiness caused by the dread American spectre, are all of them considerations which should help us in arriving at a conclusion regarding the necessity of immediate economic pressure on the enemy.

It should be clearly understood that such a plan has not arrived at definite views on this subject. The Paris Conference, while it did much useful work, did not go beyond an arrangement providing that the Allies were to give each other a preference in the distribution of raw materials after the war. This was most important as far as it went, and the agonised outcry it caused in Germany at the time was proof enough of the severity of the intended blow; but it did not go far enough.

ECONOMIC BOYCOTT.

But, incomplete as the resolutions of the Conference are, we know that it was part of its design to adopt such subsidiary measures as would shorten the war, and there is certainly nothing contrary to the spirit of the Conference in the adoption of a policy which would inflict economic penalties of a progressive character on Germany with the object of compelling her to conclude peace. That the most vivid apprehension on this point exists among German commercial circles we know already, but the policy of economic boycott, with its comprehensive effect, is not fully known to the masses of the people, and its significance and power are not yet realised by them. There is certainly room here for amplification, where his pocket is concerned the German is anything but a fool. From the very beginning of the war he has shown a fatal incapacity to appreciate the higher problems of human nature, to understand those spiritual realms in which honour and the nobler instincts of the race are conspicuous. All through he has acted on false moral conceptions. But when it comes to grosser and more material considerations, he is fairly accurate in his deductions. He does not understand the causes of the mental and spiritual oppression which fills our hearts and of which he is the object, nor has he the least regard for it; but he does understand a determination to coerce him economically.

Economic boycott is an ugly phrase, but it roughly sums up all those measures which would exclude Germany from the freedom of overseas markets and ports, were she to refuse the conditions of peace laid down by the Allies. Even without the co-operation of our friends, the pressure which the British Empire alone could exercise would be tremendous.

COALING STATIONS.

In the first place there are our coaling stations and docks scattered all along the main trade routes, for example, Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said, Colombo, Singapore and Hongkong on the routes to the East, as well as numerous other places in African, West Indian and Pacific waters. If a German mercantile fleet is to sail the seas these are indispensable places of call. We command, moreover, vast sources of supplies in Africa, India, Australia and Canada. Destroying supplies which the rest of the world does not produce in like measure.

It is a curious obsession of the German mind, the firm belief that the future is his, that to him the portents of fate are favourable, and that after peace has been concluded he will be able to resume his overseas activities, without opposition from his present enemies. Not for a moment will he entertain the idea of Germany's future economic condition as dependent on the attitude which the allies will adopt towards his country. The belief has entered his soul that the conclusion of the war will see him controlling the resources of an economic empire stretching from the North Sea to the Persian Gulf, and that in controlling this inexhaustible continent it will be an easy matter to impose terms to his profit on the rest of the world.

It is absolutely necessary that we prepare to counter the sustained efforts on Germany's part to re-enter the world's markets. There can be no doubt that these efforts are being made on an immense scale, and with all the skill and determination which she has displayed on the military side of the struggle.

There is hardly a country in the world where German agents, either secretly or openly, are not at work to-day laying the foundations for an unscrupulous commercial war against the Allies. The bitter and implacable enemy we know in the field clearly intends to be our deadly foe in the economic world in the years to come.

How is this menace to be met? Germany in this mood—and it is not so much a mood as a fixed national intention—is as great danger in peace as in war. Her commercial and industrial plans elaborated during the past three years are only dimly known to us in the belief that they will breed trouble, and to a measure to protect. We know that Germany has deliberately set herself for economic domination in every corner of the world, and has had recourse to a policy of political domination. Whom she safeguards which only united action among the Allies can secure we shall be faced in.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SOLDIERS' LEAVE.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S DESIRE.

Interesting correspondence between the Earl of Derby and Sir Henry Dalglish with regard to the granting of leave to the troops, was issued through the Press Bureau recently and referred to briefly in our telegrams. The Secretary for War provides figures which show that, despite the difficulties of transport, the situation has improved, particularly during the last two months or so, and he expresses the hope that the average number sent on leave may be even increased in the immediate future. Lord Derby anticipates that the next official return will show that every man who has been out for eighteen months and has a right to leave will have received it, and he adds that Sir Douglas Haig has impressed on him the great desirability of granting as many facilities as possible for men to visit their homes.

Following is the correspondence, together with a memorandum relating to the granting of leave.

1, Portland Place, W. 1, Sept. 26th.

My Dear Lord Derby:—You will remember before the adjournment of the House, when I raised the question of more leave being granted to the troops, more especially on the Western front, that you were good enough to inform me that you were looking into the whole question personally, and that the demand for increased leave, if it could be arranged, had your complete sympathy. I am still in receipt of a large number of communications from the front in reference to this matter, and I should be greatly obliged if you would kindly tell me whether anything has been done, and whether there is any prospect of the whole leave question being put on a more systematic basis.—Yours faithfully,

(Signed) HENRY DALGLISH.

October 3th.

Dear Sir Henry:—Thank you for your letter. You are quite right to remind me of my promise with regard to what is being done about the increased amount of leave, and I apologize for not having sent it to you before. I waited, however, until I could get certain returns from the front. I now enclose these, and I am sure you will find the return satisfactory. You will note that it is only made up till the middle of August, but from the daily returns I get I can assure you that the average amount of leave granted in July and August has certainly been kept up, if not exceeded, and I am hopeful, therefore, that the next return will show that nobody who has been out eighteen months and has a right to leave will not by now have received it. I say "a right to leave," because, as you will see by the enclosed regulations, there are certain men who, owing to their own fault, have forfeited this right.

Sir Douglas Haig has impressed upon me the great desirability of granting as many facilities as possible for men to come on leave, and I have promised to do my best to help him in this respect. You will quite understand the difficulties that will find the transport of men both by sea and land. I am hopeful, however, that not only leave be kept up, but may be even increased during the next few months. You may rest assured I shall do all in my power in this direction.—Yours sincerely,

(Signed) DERBY.

MEMORANDUM.

1. SYSTEM OF LEAVE WHICH WILL BE ALLOWED.

(a) Allotments are made from time to time.

Armies.
Cavalry Corps.
G.H.Q. Troops.
G.O.C. L. or C. Area.
Director-General of Transportation.
Director of Labour.
Principal Naval Transport Officer.
Women's Army Auxiliary Corps.

(b) The leave allotment is calculated with the greatest care, so that all formations receive a correct and proportional amount according to the number of men who have been longest away from England.

(c) Instructions have been issued to all units that preference is to be given to those who have been longest out of the United Kingdom. Services anywhere out of the United Kingdom, and not only in France, is counted.

(d) Men admitted to hospital suffering from venereal disease are not granted leave until one year has elapsed from their discharge from hospital.

(e) Men awarded field punishment are put back on the leave roster; the decision as to the position they are relegated to rests with Army commanders, directors, etc., or officers to whom they delegate the authority.

2. OVERSTAYING LEAVE.

As only a certain number of men can be spared from a unit at any one time, it follows that when a man overstays, or obtains an extension of his leave, he frequently prevents another man going who has earned it. This is almost invariably the case with officers.

The following table will show how the situation had improved during the last two months or so.

Number of men without leave for:—

Date. (a) 18 months. (b) 12 months.

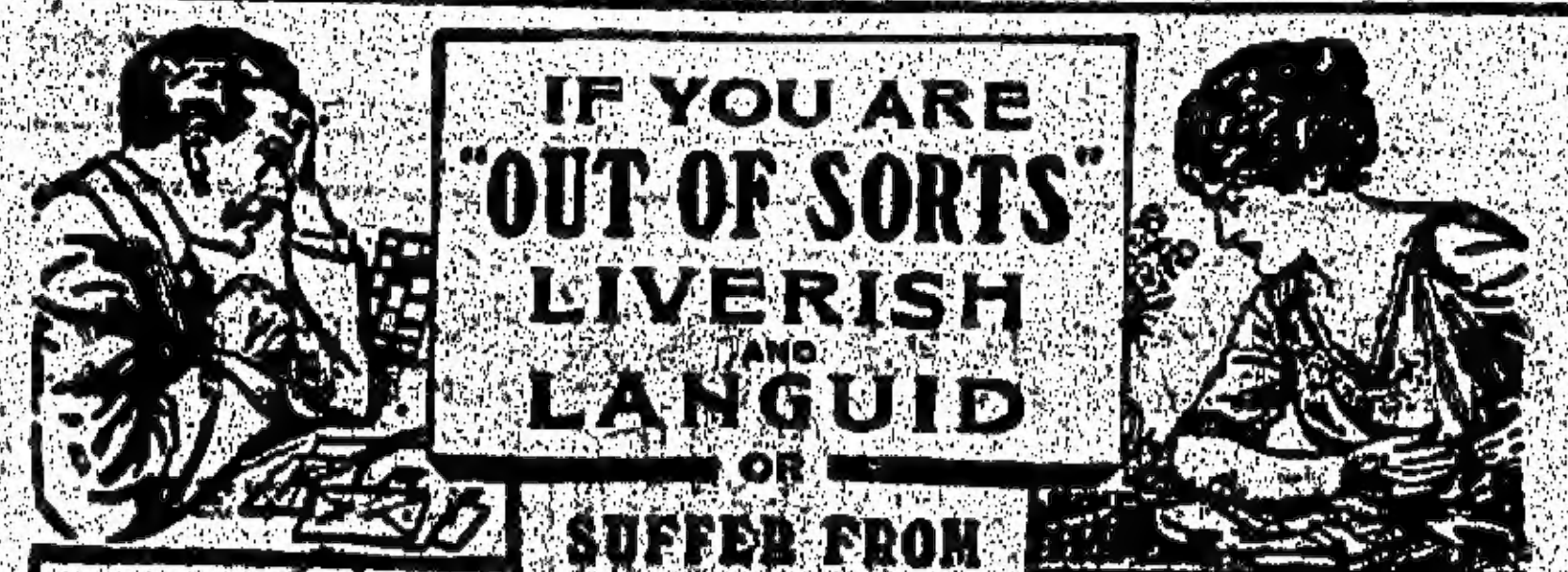
June 30, 1917. 107,748. (includes a). No figures.

July 28, 1917. 71,598. 43,586.

Aug. 28, 1917. 35,583. 319,775.

The immediate future by German economic measures as ruthless, as cunning, and as scientific as those she is now waging in war.

Should Germany be permitted to re-enter as a competitor on the world markets she will do so fully equipped, as sinister as ever, all unscrupulous devices, and employing all that capacity and method which made her the most formidable antagonist. We are in duty bound to prepare for the shock of her coming, and to take those measures which will keep her curbed and render her impotent. It was a prominent Australian statesman who told us lately that all our sacrifices will have been made in vain if we leave Germany the means of beginning again her commercial war. Before the war, said Mr. Hughes, Germany acted the part of a vampire. It is for us to break down her tyranny for ever.



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AND
LANGUID

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INDIGESTION

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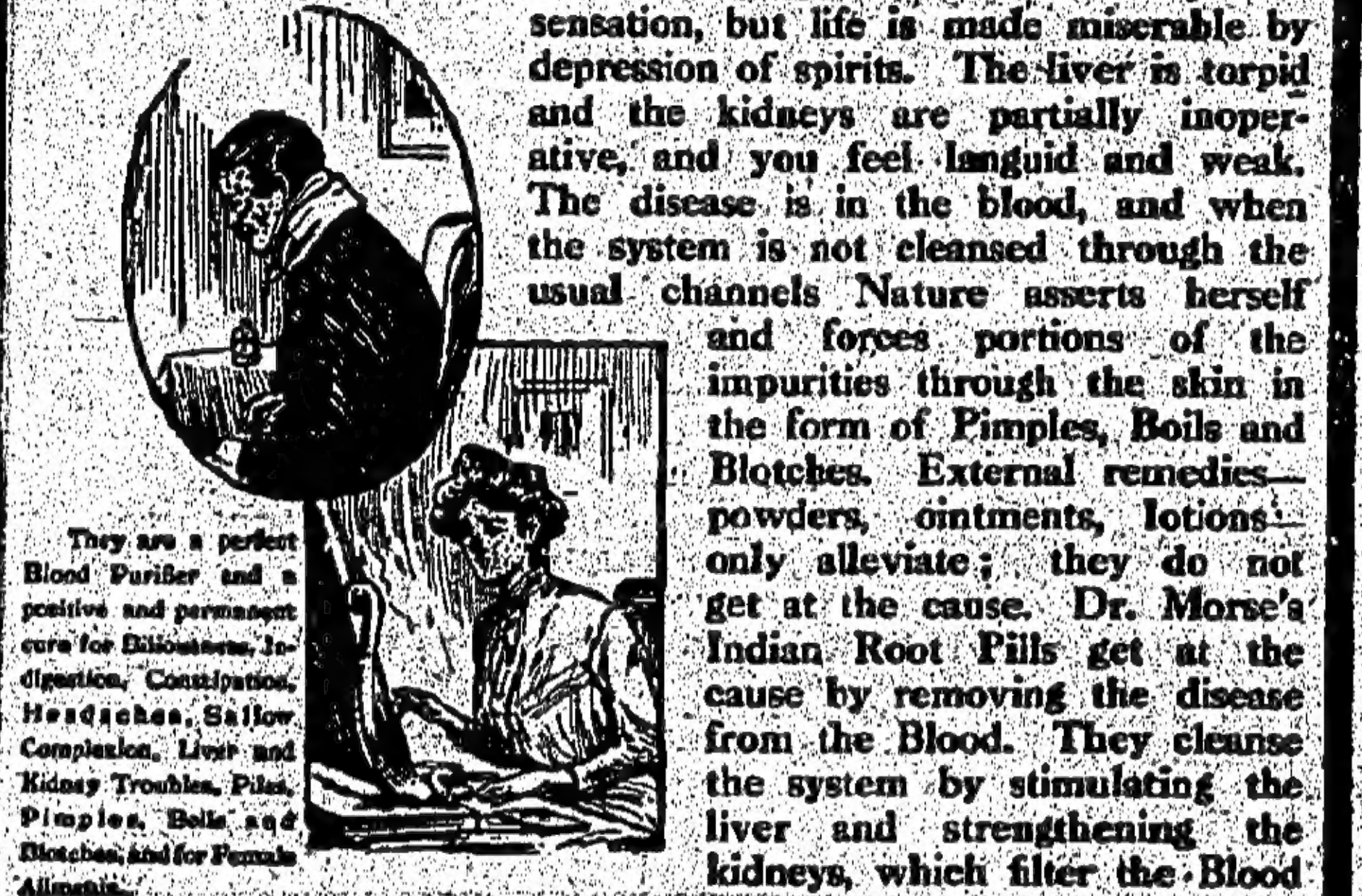
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39-116

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A person suffering from eruptions in the skin has much to endure. It is not merely the discomfiture and irritation and painful sensation, but life is made miserable by depression of spirits. The liver is torpid and the kidneys are partially inoperative, and you feel languid and weak. The disease is in the blood, and when the system is not cleansed through the usual channels Nature asserts herself and forces portions of the impurities through the skin in the form of Pimples, Boils and Blotches. External remedies—powders, ointments, lotions—only alleviate; they do not get at the cause. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills get at the cause by removing the disease from the blood. They cleanse the system by stimulating the liver and strengthening the kidneys, which filter the blood



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**C. N. C.
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SHANGHAI	"SUNGKIANG"	On 11th Dec, 3 P.M.
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Steamer	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
COLOMBO	11th Nov.	Str. from Colombo	18th	19th

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
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S.S.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are requested of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, (Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to
E. V. D. PARR,
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KOBE, YOKKAICHI, and Capt. Ogura 16.130 /
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SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY 12th
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NAGASAKI, KOBE and NIKKO MARU /
YOKOHAMA /
Capt. Takada, 8.00 /
Dec. at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE and MISHIMA MARU /
YOKOHAMA /
Capt. Nishimura, 16.00 /
Capt. Sekine, 21.00 /
WED. DAY, 13th /
SATURDAY, 15th /
Dec. at 11 A.M.

KOBE and YOKOHAMA /
KIRIN MARU /
Capt. Sakai, 8.00 /
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TENYO MARU	22,000	WED. 11th Jan.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	WED. 23rd Jan.
SHUNYO MARU	22,000	WED. 6th Feb.
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